THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER

Upon Which He Bases His Three Charges Against Candidate George W. Delamater.

BRIBERY TO SECURE A SENATORIAL SEAT,

Periury in Taking the Prescribed Constitutional Oath of Office, and Forgery While a Legislator.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE TO TAKE THE CASE INTO COURT.

Reproductions of Interesting Letters, Affidavits and Other Documents in Fac-Simile-Sworn Statements From Residents of Crawford County Who Claim to Have Carried Money Direct From Delamater to Silence the Proposed Contest Against Rim-One Bill That Was Never Paid-Some Extracts From the Legislative Record-How the Billingsley Measure Was Defeated-Even More Complete and Convincing Testimony Promised on the Witness Stand-The Speaker Announces That This is His First Boit From the Kepublican Party.

PETECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.3

BRADFORD, September 26 .- On Friday, April 4, just 25 weeks ago to-night, ex-Sen ator Lewis Emery, Jr., charged George Wallace Delamater, then a candidate for the nomination for Governor, which he has since secured, with bribery in securing his | election as State Senator, thus involving perjury in taking the oath of office, and with corrupt acts during his legislative career. On August 14 Mr. Delamater entered a positive denial of these accusations. At the Bradford Opera House, to-night, Mr. Emery produced the evidence on which he made the charges, in the following speech:

It was my privilege after attaining my ma-Lincoln for President of the United States. From that time up to the present I have always supported the nominee of the Republican party, and in no single instance have I broken my record. I have always held that the conduct of political affairs should be as carefully, honestly and frankly conducted the United States contemplated this as the and nor-committal on the measure.

No Apology for His Record. With this sense of duty solidly implanted

in my mind, and the determination to hold the nanular will of the people to be above and beyond personal advancement, I entered the public service as the legislative representative from this district. While serving this constituency for the ten years that followed I never lost sight of these-to me-fundamental elements of honest, frank and righteous conduct of the people's business. Whatever I have done was done with a conscientions belief that I was acting in the best interests of the people and for their greatest

For the open and independent course I deemed it my duty to pursue, and for which I have no apology to make, I have been villified in disgraceful terms and bounded nlike in my business and social associations, the most annoying obstacles have been thrown in my way; cutting and humiliating alander has not even spared the seclusion of my private library. I have been charged with venting personal spite and wreaking while I may have erred, as who may not, but, in whatever way I may have erred, the fault was with my judgment and not with

Wrong Wearing the Mask of Right.

During my legislative experience I saw so much that was irregular; so much wrong that were the mask of right; so much done in the name of the people that in reality was done at the bidding of the great corporations, without any regard for the right or the weltare of the people; so many men of question ble title to honor elevated to the high places in the State and Nation, that I could but reflect and ask myself, To what end must this bring the country?

Others saw that these wrongs and irregularities would eventually precipitate disaster upon the party. They felt that so long as they could quietly suffer, and the very vitals of the Government were not endangered, they had better do so, until in 1882 it was seen that nothing but open revolt would check the tyranny of bossism and the usurpation of autocratic corporations.

After that memorable campaign it was plain to the humblest citizen that there were too many reading, thinking and independent followers of the principles of Lincoln, Giddings, Sumner and Garfield to permit the continuance of such open irregularities and wrongs as had characterized the conduct of the bosses and boodlers from the adoption of the constitution of 1873. The so-called "Stalwarts" and "only true Republicans" showed a disposition to mend their practices. They made concessions in regard to the management of party primaries and conventions that had the appearance of genuine repentance and absolution.

A flevolt That Bore Fruit.

Those who revolted in 1882 took them at their word. While the results of that revolt were not so great as they should have been, yet it was not without good fruit. In the Legislature of 1883 the House was Democratic and the Senate was narrowly Republican, yet, with the aid of the handful of Independent Republican Senators,

torted and mangled with amendments that

was really of no effect. In 1887 the hand of the great corporation and of the minions they controlled again became apparent. The Billingsley bill was de eated by as corrupt and foul a deal as ever blurred the legislative annals. The revenue bill, a ter its passage by both Houses was stolen, actually losing to the people \$1,000,000 a year, that would have justly been paid into the Treasury by the corporations of the State.

A Promise to the Farmers Broken. In 1889 the equalization tax bill, intended to relieve the farmers, was defeated in the Senate after passing the House. Mr. Delamater had promised to support this bill, but voted against taking it out of the hands of the committee, which sealed its fate. speak of these things to show that Mr. Dela mater was always in close touch with every Jority, to cast my first vote for Abraham measure that was desired by the great corneasure that would be of benefit to the business man, farmer, artisan or laborer. There was one mechanic with whom he was always in sympathy, and that one was the practical corporation lobbyist.

Now, before entering into the real subject of my remarks to-night, I want to explain why I went to any trouble to search into Mr. beinmater's doings. Up to within 48 hoars of the deat of the Billingsiev bill, its friends had sufficient votes pledged to pass it, I think, with a majority of four. Mr. Delamater insisted on remaining passive

lative circles that Delamater would not only oppose the bill with his vote, but that he would make the leading argument against it. Thence on, he used every tactic and subterfuge to obstruct its passage. I wondered what could have been the incentive for so sudden and vigorous a "flop," and I'll say to you, I was not long in discovering it. It was a little matter of \$65,000, of which I will speak later.

His Warning to the Party. When it became apparent that Mr. Delanater would be strongly pushed for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, and that all the machinery of the party, State and national, was being specially oiled for the occasion, I determined to warn the party, long in advance, that to nominate a map whose character was black with corruption in his own county, and not less so with re-spect to the affairs of State, would invite disaster, despite the great natural Repub-

lican majority accredited to the State On the evening of April 4, last, I made certain charges against Mr. Delamater. After the lapse of four months and ten days he saw fit to have himself interrogated by one Thomas L. White, of Chambersburg, and made a general denial of all I had charged, or of anything that might be after ward charged, Mr. Delamater said: "On April 4th last

during my candidacy for the nomination, ex-Senator Lewis Emery, Jr., made certain business vengeance inspired by groundless charges respecting my honor as a citizen industries. To all of this I only reply, that from making a public reply. Prior to my nomination I claimed the right to make my own contest in my own way and was content to rely for my vindication upon my lifelong character and reputation built up in every active professional and business career in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The enthusiastic and unanimous endorsement of my own county, the cordial support of the majority elected from the other counties, the exceptionally strong indersement by citizens and business men of Philadelphia, and finally, my nomination by the Harrisburg convention, all in the face of these undenied charges, had seemed to me sufficient answer. The question now addressed to me implies that

> Continued Silence on My Part may be misinterpreted by certain good citi-zens whose affiliations are with the Republican party. As the candidate of that party I cannot allow its interests to be prejudiced in the estimation of any citizen by a refusal to answer any inquiry touching my personal and official integrity and I take this occasion to enter my most positive, em-phatic and unequivocal denial of each and every charge preferred by Senator Emery. So that I may be fully understood and that the real questions of the hour may not be obscured by personalities growing out of these attacks and that future reference to this subject may be avoided, I enter this denial to all charges, by whomsoever preferred, which assail my honor as a man or my virtue as a citizen."

> The machine organs of the State immediately set up a hue and cry that my charges had been "completely and suffi-ciently" answered. Marked copies of the papers bearing ear marks of the party machinery tairly flooded into my office, calling attention that it was now my time to speak. Well, I am here to speak, not in four months and ten days, not so shortly before the election that Mr. Delamater may not have ample time and opportunities to purge himsel: of the odium that attaches to him; ample time to make me answer before the courts. When I made these charges I stood on tenable ground. It is as tenable to-day as it was then. If any man had made such charges against me be ore or after my nomination for any office, I would have taken him to the courts at once, where I challenged Mr. Delamater to take meat that time, and where I will only be too glad if he will take me now.

Emery Makes His Specific Charges.

THE CONTINENTAL

norial had been contemplated to be pre-

sented to the Senate of the State to prevent him from taking the oath of office, he paid

large sums of money for the suppression of

said memorial. I charge that he did take the oath of office, thereby committing a

crime against the good name and statutes of the Commonwealth. I charge also that

during his service in the Senate he at-tempted to alter a public record by framing

a conference report on a bill before it had

Commonwealth. I make these charges

court an action at law, whereby I may place

my proof before the people oath-bound. When I made these charges I naturally

expected to be summarily obliged to answer

in the court. This I hoped for, but, as I be

fore remarked, for obytous reasons Mr. De

amater saw fit to be satisfied with a general denial. I have always been ready to re-

spond to a summons upon me to answer, and have repeatedly tendered to go to his own

county to give him opportunity to compel

The Act of a Coward.

It is but the act of a coward to wait for

accusations, and when called upon, in se-

vere terms, from all over the Commonwealth

to enter a plea of not guilty of all counts in

the indictment, or any future indictment any thinking grand jury may find. If Mr.

Delamater will bring me into the courts l

will assume to supply the evidence to thoroughly convict him in the public mind or

suffer the consequences of my failure. I take this defiant attitude because I know

many men of high character and standing

citizens of Crawford county, whose lips wil

willingly unseal when brought before th

bar of justice who now refrain from publi

For the purpose of showing a motive for much that will follow, I want to read a

statement made to me by a responsible citi-

zen of Crawford county, who was on the inside, in the parlor of my home, Sunday

night. Ma ch 8, of this year, in the present

Democratic votes, paying from \$1 to \$3 for

odium that attached to M. S. Quay's name,

because or his connection with the pardon ing of the Kemble gang, he became ambi

tious to regain his political prestige. He

recognized that the rosy path to such a con-summation was the taking of the party reins into his hands and knocking out some one or all of the party leaders. But the saga-cious Republican Napoleon

Lucked the Financial Backing

He found in the father of George Wallace Dalamater and Dr. W. B. Roberts, of Titus-

ville, two who were willing to give him the

wanting element upon condition that George Wallace Dalamater and W. H. Andrews should be ultimately pushed to the front. This compact sealed, Quay launched in his memorable fight for the State Treasuryship

alone and against the strongest politicians in the State, and at one stroke landed him-

self into office and political power. Wal-lace Dalamater then commenced to lay his

plans for gaining the prominence his ances-tor had desired for him and placed himself in position to receive the help pledged by

Quay, to push him toward the Gubernatorial chair, and Andrews, toward anything he could get, and he'll get about anything he can lay his hands on, if political trickery can be made to count. Delamater saw that with the influence of Andrews and gilt-edge "Pa," he could represent the dear people of Crawford in the State Senate. By a liberal use of cold cash he managed to get the Republican

cold cash he managed to get the Republican

eral election he bought his success and de-feated a very popular Democrat. Then came a trial for him, that while it took his

nomination in that district. So in the ger

necessary in such a single-handed contest.

utterance because of a mistaken delicacy.

nonths resting in silence under such grave

me to prove what I have charged.

LEKINGSLEY& CO

to themselves. That all the men quit anvoted as requested, that they came back twork next morning and were at once discharged, receiving one day's pay.

That many of said men were Democrats.

Sworn and subscribed before me September 6, 1890.

A. B. EDSON, Prothonotary.

JAMES R. RABLE. Saw Them Paying Out the Boodle. Affidavit of Samuel W. Sheldon, of

During the campaign of 1858, when George

For Said Money Affant Was to Vote

Spring township, Crawford county, Penn-

Wallace Dalamater was candidate for State

Hon B. B. Dick proof beranford by

out to the latter, except the last two items in the compact. The one we are now not be-ing asked to pay for, they are trying by all the political trickery, juggling and corrup-tion known to professional heelers, to force us to pay for. I want to say right here that the man who will resort to base trickery to de-feat the honest preference of his fellow par-tients will not heritate a chest the people.

tisans will not hesitate to cheat the people of

the State when invested with Executive or

bought free he landed in Harrisburg and took the oath of office, with the foul crime against the Constitution of the State in heart. But now Andrews must be looked the State of Pennsylvania, County of McKean, ss: Personally appeared before the subscriber, a

FAC-SIMILE OF ENVELOPE CONTAINING RUTAN LETTER

after, for the plan contemplated that he should supersede Cooper, that the machinery of the party could the more surely be brought into play to force Delamater's elevation to the Executive chair.

quiet. You ask me how I know such terrible thing. Well, I will tell you:

I Carried the Money

paid to one of them, paid it to him, and he is willing to say it in the courts, if necessary. The other money I did not pay, but I know it was given by Delamater to pay, and the man who was to get it told me afterward that he had received his money. Thus

of a witness, whose affidavit as to its verity "So Cooper was mercilessly set aside, despite his long, faithful service. Once in To more clearly show the political methods the Senate, the heart of Delamater yearned for the Governorship. Quay. Delamater, Andrews, Roberts and Billingsley got their heads together and hatched out the famous bill No. 104, known as the Billof this man, I quote from Pinkerton's report made in 1882, except the names, which I do not at present wish to use: "My father and I are Democrats. Last year my father voted part of the Republican ticket and made a number of Democrats in the neighborhood do the same. My father received \$200 from Mr. Wallace Delamater, banker at Meadville, last year, ingsley bill. Two purposes were to be subserved with this: The one was to bring the gold of the Standard Oil Company to which amount my father used in buying each vote. No one has given my father any money this year."
"When time had blown away some of the

Notary Public in and for said county, E. C. Jones, who being by me first duly sworn ac-cording to law deposes and says: That he was cording to law deposes and says: That he was personally present at the conversation detailed, in the annexed paper, relating to briberies by George Wallace Delamater, and that he heard the statements made as therein set forth, that the said conversation was reduced to writing, which is the writing hereto attached, and that it was examined by the person who made it, who declared the same in his presence to be a correct and truthful statement of the facts.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 24th day of September, A. D. 1890.

E. C. JONES.

R. L. EDGETT.

Notary Puplic.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Crawford, ss: Quay, to enable him to go yet higher; the other to induce the Standard to pledge its power to lift the Senator from Crawford into the Executive chair. Their plan was to let!

James R. Rable, being duly sworn, says George Wallace Delamater is President of the Meadwille Fuel Gas Company, a corporation, as he is informed, connected with the Standard to Oil Company. That the said company was lay-

Riceville, Crawford county, and saw them there at a secret meeting with the door guarded, pay out money to different individuals to use at the election.

I had known Mr. Dalamater for a number of years, and he knew me to be a Democrat. He told me, as a result of our conversation to work for him, and secure all the votes I could and that he would now wall for the secure of the s

After the election, that year, I met the said George Walkee Dalamater and showed him my bill, amounting to (\$128) one hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Mr. Dalamater said it was satisfactory and that he would pay it, but desired to wait till after he was sworn in as

Senator.

After said Delamater was sworn in as Senator, he neglected and finally refused to pay said bill or any part of it, and it still remains or senation.

Printed and for sale at the Republican Printing Rouse, Meadville, Pa.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Crawford Co., ss: Jo Fred Mo Fring Rockdele Constable, GREETING A WHEREAS. Complaint has been made before me one of the Justices of the Peace In and for Samuel W. Horg Robinson rdid at the country aforesated Committee 297 Oct 1886 purchase Poli for the Gentle Well for the Gentle

these are therefore to command that you arrest the said banual Willeong" and bring her before the subscriber forthwith, to answer the said charge and further to be

dealt with according to law.

WITNESS the said Justice, at 32 Word Meadheling

FAC-SIMILE OF THE WARRANT ISSUED FOR BRIBERY.

the Democrate succeeded in passing the antidiscrimination bill, the free pipe bill, the
anti-telegraph line consolidation bill and
the amendment to the railway incorporation
laws, so as to make the construction of the
South Pennsylvania Bailroad a possibility.
Some of these bills had been on the calendars for years. In this session the antidiscrimination bill was, however, so disdiscrimination bill was, however, so disthe preferred for obvious reasons to make
the preferred for obvious reasons to make
a sweeping, general denial, not only of
what I had said, but of anything I might
the face of innocence down to Harrisburg,
and step to the bar of the Senate and swear
to what he knew to be a lic. Citizens of the
county got affidavits that Delamater was a candidate for State Senand step to the bar of the Senate, until it looked as though
the Senate of what he knew to be a lic. Citizens of the
county got affidavits that Delamater would kill it with a flourish
of trumpets, and all that would permain
of the day of the Republican
primaries were neld in 1886 at which primaries
the bill pass in the House with very little
breath, his conscientious scruples were so
pliable that he was able to meet it and wear
the face of innocence down to Harrisburg,
and step to the Senate and swear
to what he knew to be a lic. Citizens of the Senate, until it looked as though
the Senate, until it looked as though
the Senate of the Senate and swear
Then Delamater would kill it with a flourish
of trumpets, and all that would permain
of the day of the Republican
primaries were neld in 1886 at which primaries
the face of innocence down to Harrisburg
and step to the Senate of the Senate and swear
Then Delamater would kill with a flourish
of trumpets, and all that would permain
of the day of the Republican
primaries were neld i

t said election for Dr. W. B. Roberts for Cor cress and George Wallace Delamater for State Senate. That affiant has good reasons to believe said Hoig paid money to other men to se-cure their votes for the said above-named can-didates. That said Hoig gave affiant whisky to give to other voters in said township to in-fluence their vote as said election; that affiant was informed said Hoig had and used whisky at the election November 2, giving drink to voters. George Romissox.

Sworn and subscribed before me, November, 1886. WILLIAM A. DOUGAN, J. P. State of Pennsylvania, Crawford County, as: To Fred M. Finney, Rockdale constable

Whereas, complaint has been made before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, on oath of George Rebinson, that Samuel W. Hoig did at the county aforesaid on the 29th, October, 1886, purchase votes for the general election held on November 2, 1886. These are therefore to command that you These are therefore to command that you ar-rest the said Samuel W. Hoig and bring him before the subscriber forthwish to answer the said charge and further to be dealt with ac-cording to law.

said charge cording to law, Witness the said Justice, at Third ward, Mead-ville, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1886, WM. A. Dougan, J. P. (Seal.) I now propose to read a statement made by responsible citizens of this State in my office, in the presence of citizens of Bradford who their oaths to the same. I am reprosecution their names, but in case men will go upon the witness stand and swear to the truthfulness of what they said therein. Three of the names I will designate as X. Y. Z. to make the statement clear.

Some Astonishing Allegations. X.—There is no use of mincing matters.

I'll tell you the fellow who got the \$1,300 is now in this country. I gave the in orma-tion I had, he was hard up and threatened to expose the whole of Delamater's briberies and Wallace just chucked down the \$1,300 and Wallace just chucked down the \$1,000 to shut him up. You see I went to Delamater and said; "You spent money." I told the constable, Mr. Finney, who carried the warrant for Hoig's arrest, to give the warrant to Sam Hoig, and say to him: "You had better go down to Meadville and have Delamater fix this up." He went to see

Mr. Emery—"Y.," you got the \$700 from Wallace Delamater, did you?" Y—Yes, sir; I got the money from George
Wallace Delamater, and paid it to "X."
X—I got the money from "Y." knowing
just where it came from and what it was for.
X—Now, another case; Bill Hoig, for
his support. Wallace gave him a letter,
agreeing to give him (Hoig) \$100 to help
him out on his fight for Sheriff in 1887. One
day he (Delamater) met Bill and gave him
\$20. Cousiderable time after that I said

Considerable time after that I told Bill that if he would give me the letter I would advance him the other \$80. I got the letter and paid Bill the \$80. Atter the election I met Wallace Delamater and said: "I want to see you." We went upstairs in the big drinking room (over the Delamater bank) when I said: "Wallace, I advanced to Bill Hoir SSO on your letter; here is to Bill Hoig \$80 on your letter; here is your letter. I want it back." He got up and went down to the bank, got the money and paid me the \$80. Wallace met me and said: "This fight and trouble has gone on long enough and ought to end." I said: "Wallace, you spent \$10,000 to secure your election. You bought 50 Democrats in Rockfelle township was been in You're Bookdale township, you know it. You'd have been whipped i! you had not used the money." He replied: "Well, I know I would, but I had to spend it on account of Mr. Emery—You know then that "Z" got this money (\$1,300), free from George Wal-lace Delamater; not from a cierk or some

A Note That Was Never Paid.

Y—I know he got it, and how he got it, for I was present when the arrangements were made. Delamater said: "I'll just take your note for this, to fix it up, but I will never call on you to pay it." Delamater and myself were the only persons present at this arrangement. We all understood that it was the price of (Z's) silence upon the bribery Delamater had resorted to over the county to be elected to the Senate.

X—Delamater admitted to me that he had paid Z— and the rest of them. Why there are hundreds of men in Crawford county whom he has bought to vote in every political fight he has been in. Some one got George Robinson to make complaint against Sam Hoig, of which I spoke, and Delamater paid \$25 for him. When elected over Henry Church he (Delamater) secured his big ma-A Note That Was Never Paid.

Church he (Delamater) secured his big ma-

were together. I posted the fellows who were buying the votes. W. H. Andrews in the campaign of 1886 held secret meetings all over the county from which

The Distribution of the Money was being made. There are scores of Democrats who can be gotten to testify to their having been bought and bid for at these meetings. These meetings were held to my knowledge at Connecutiville, Saegerstown, Linesville, Geneva, Cochranton, Townville, Riceville, Lincolnville, Centerville and Spartansburg. Notices were sent out to the outlying districts to meet them there. I was, or happened to be, in Titusville the evening before the meeting was held at Centerville and I went to it. Delamater was not present at this meeting. not present at this meeting. When I came out I said to Neuman Scott, of Athens township: 'Go up and learn how to huv Democratic votes.' He went up and I went away. When I met him he said: 'Well, by —! the way them fellows are throwing around cash beats all I ever saw.' I had friends at most of these meetings, and my fellows would take the victims out as they got their money and make them "blow to the said." they got their money and make them "blow in" the best part of it before they got

away.'
Mr. Emery—Do you know of any member of the Democratic Committee being bought to keep the Republicans acquainted with what was going on in the Democratic

Bought Off a County Caudidate. X.-No, sir. Dan T. Nash was Chair-man of the Democratic County Committee, I can prove that Delamater bought off White, of Spartansburg, from being a can-didate for Treasurer in 1884, thus securing the nomination of John F. Morris. After the nomination Delamater took up a writ-ten agreement for Morris to sign, that he (Morris) would deposit the county funds in (Morris) would deposit the county funds in Delamater's bank. Morris refused to do this, saying: "I'll simply say, I won't put all my eggs in one basket." Then Delamater turned in and assisted to secure Dan T. Nash's election, and in less than a year had \$50,000 of the county's money in his (Delamater's) bank. I can prove this by John F. Morris, and Delamater admitted to me that he had left his own party and supported Dan Nash. In 1886 Dan Nash was Chairman of the County Committee and W. P. Baller his civit in the county Committee. and W. R. Bole was his right bower. One day Dan Nash hitched up his team and took some men around the town to see it. As they were coming down town Dan was throws from his bugry and and broke his leg badly, close to his thigh. I at once telegraphed to George B. Luper and had others telegraph him, at Harrisburg, about the accident to Nash, and asked him to come up and take charge of the campaign. After George had taken hold, Charles Lamphier came to him and asked for money. Lamphier came to him and asked for money and George Luper retused to give it to him. He, Lamphier, went up to where Nash was in bed and came back with a peremptory order on Luper for the money. He then gave him the money from the committee's funds, and as soon as he (Lamphier) left the office Luper called F. W. Elisworth and

told him to follow that - and see what he does with the money." Emery—Was there ever anything against Nash in his connection with the Treasurer's

X-Nash left the Treasurer's office a de-faulter for about \$2,500, and his father had to mortgage his farm to keep him from going to the penitentiary. Sure of the Proof.

One of the Party-Well, X. Mr. Emery is ust in this position; He wants to teel sure he can prove what he asserts, and that if he does make these charges against Mr. Delr mater, you and Y will swear to these asse ions you have made to him. X-Well, you don't need to fear for n.

Senator, I am ready to prove by my out everything I have said to you.
Y-So am I. I'll make a statement to

Emery-Then, gentlemen, upon what you have said I will publicly make the charges. At the close of this conversation the gen tlemen making the foregoing statements referred to, as X and Y made the following indorsements in their own handwriting:

Mr. Emery, the above and foregoing is correct, unless it may be in exact words, but it is correct as to facts.

So far as my statements are concerned they are correct, as I remember.

"Y."

Affidavits of the Witnesses. State of Pennsylvania, County of McKean, est D. H. Jack, W. R. Weaver, George B. Roberts and E. C. Jones, each being sworn, says: That he was personally present at the con-versation detailed in the annexed paper, relating to briberies and suppression of prosecution by George Wallace Delamater, and each heard the statements made as therein set forth. That the said conversation was reduced to writing, which is the writing hereto attached and it was

examined by the persons who made it, who declared in his presence to be correct and a true statement of the facts. That the same was read over by the parties making it and the same was by each of them signed in his presence.

D. H. JACK,
GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
W. R. WEAVER,
E. C. JONES.
Sworn and subscribed this 24th day of Sepexamined by the persons who made it, who de-

Sworn and subscribed this 24th day of Sep-ber, 1830, before me, a Notary Public for and in the county of McKean, State of Pennsyl-vania.

R. L. EDGETT, Notary Public. In corroboration of the statement just

made as to Delamater's corruntion in the Treasury fight of 1884, and his subsequent treachery to the Republican nominee, I want to read a statement made by "Descon" William T. Dunn, or Meadville, of the firm of Dunn & Stalker, a citizen of great re-spectability and well-known integrity, who authorized it to be made public.

A Combination to Control the County. "In the spring of 1884 George Wallace Delamater came to me and endeavored to persuade me and my brother, Milton Dunn, to join him (Delamater) in a combination o control the politics of Crawford county. Mr. Delamater said there were always factions, and mentioned the Dick faction and Henderson faction, which had been prominent years be ore, but now, said he, 'We have formed a combination which has plenty of money and power ul enough to nominate and elect the whole county ticket. The proposition then made was that it 'Deacon' Dunn and his brother Milton would join the combine or ring and do certain things required of them by Mr. Delamater, that Milton Dunn would be nominated and elected County Treasurer. In suswer to an inquiry of what the 'certain things' were Mr. Delamater gave me to understand that among the reunds in his (Delamater's) bank by the Treasurer. When asked what the result would be if we (the Dunna) refused to join the ring, Delamater said if we stayed out Milton would be deseated.

"It is not necessary to say in this com-munity, that the Dunne did not join the Delamater ring. We are not that kind of men. I informed Mr. Delamater that I had been a Republican ever since the organization of the party and had been voting the ticket when he (Delamater) was a child, and believed in free elections, and that I wanted all the candidates for nomination to announce themselves and abide by the re-sult of the primaries, giving every candidate a fair chance without any set up ring or combination or the use of money. Of course Mr. Milton Duan was not nominated

"When George Wallace Delamater and Levi Birch, of Vernon township quarreled at the Republican headquarters, in this city in 1886, coming to blows, the cause of the fight was that Mr. Birch explained, that the reasons for the opposition to Mr. Delamater were: First—That Delamater pledged his support to Homer Moore for County Treasurer in 1884; second, that Delamater and Andrews influenced Warren White to withdraw from the canvass with cash; third, that Delamater then threw his support to The Cause of a Quarrel. Church he (Delamater) secured his big majority by buying it.

Mr. Emery—Now X—, maybe that will be going too far?

X—It won't be, Senator, because I helped him buy them. I got a gang for him; all but one. Colonel — fixed him, I tell you, Mr. Emery, everything he ever got he bought. I think he could have been elected mayor without the use of a cent, but he for fixed him to sign a written gound not have got his big majority without the use of a cent, but he could not have got his big majority without the use of a cent, but he could not have got his big majority without the use of a cent, but he could not have got his big majority without the use of a cent, but he could not have got his big majority without the use of a cent, but he could not have got his big majority without the use of a cent, but he could not have got his big majority without the use of an cent, but he could not have got his big majority without the use of an cent, but he could not have got his big majority without the deliberal use of money. Bill Hoig bought Henry Baldwin for \$2\$. He got his ticket from Bill and it was with the money; both